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Down With It!

The shallow pretence of various Bryanized anti-Bryanites that free silver is not the paramount issue, or that it is "dead" and the Kansas City plank reaffirming it merely an empty phrase, must go.

It makes no difference whether the free silver plank is first or second in the platform. It makes no difference whether the free silver cause is dead or alive.

Free silver is fraud. Free silver would make this country a defaulter upon its national debt. It would make the United States a welcher among nations. It stands for not only the most indefensible but the most contemptible cheat that could be committed in the American name. And the party declaring for it deserves to be utterly overwhelmed in an American election.

There is no legitimate or respectable place in the campaign for the theory that the Democratic party, which deliberately olings to free silver, doesn't intend or will be unable to make it a reality. The party that makes it a plank in its platform, whether with sincerity or intent to deceive, it makes no difference, brings, to the extent of its ability, discredit to the country at large, and must be rejected by the American people. They cannot afford to smirch themselves before the world even with the auspicion of national dishonesty. The Democratic party must be voted down by a hostile majority so immense that the entire organization shall be made to understand the intolerable character of its proposition to debase the currency.

The State Department Is Right.

Some lawyers whose mental habit inclines them to attach over-importance to the uniformity of technicalities are criticising the State Department and the McKinley Administration for not assuming that a state of war exists now between the United States and China. For example, this correspondent in Boston:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! You readers may find it interesting at this time, when the great Powers are coquetting with the war question, to read certain rulings of the United States Supreme War. I take it, exists as a fact, and has for some

time existed between China and the allied Christian nations. It is not a status to be recognized by legis lation or Executive proclamation, although these may

What advantage there has been in dodging the seue forced upon them, remains for the various Cabinets to explain.

They will certainly find no warrant for their hesttation either in the decisions of their own tribunals, ruling upon questions of international law, nor in the of such publicists as PHILLIMORE, HEPP-TER and HALL D. CHAUNCRY BREWER. OSTON, July 2."

We are concerned only with the policy of our own Executive, for the United States Government is certainly not at present in "alliance" with other Christian nations to make war on the Chinese Government. Our independence of action was marked at the time of the bombardment of the Taku forts. Admiral KEMPFF held aloof from that probably unnecessary proceeding and perhaps fatal mistake.

Mr. BREWER asks what advantage has been gained by refusing to assume the existence of a state of war.

We reply that the advantage gained has been the possibility at all times, even up to the present, of the aversion of actual war with China later on; and the prosecution of measures for the relief of our citizens in China under conditions which, however difficult, are certainly less difficult than they would be in a recognized state of war with that nation,

For war abrogates or suspends treaties; and our armed presence in China to-day for the protection of the lives of our citizens there is legitimate even in a technical state of peace because it is one of the extraterritorial rights exercised by us under the very treaties which formal war would abrogate or suspend.

It is quite as pertinent to ask what advantage there would be in assuming that we are at war with China.

Merely the satisfaction of the verbal definitions of casuists; it would not change con-

If war is supposed to exist, against whom is that war supposed to be waged?

Not against the Chinese Government with which we made our several treaties. We have no evidence of any hostile act or intention on the part of the Imperial Govern-

ment we recognize. Not against China, in a loose general sense, meaning the country or its total population. There cannot be "war" against a geographical entity, or an aggregate of human beings with hundreds of millions of which

we have no known cause of quarrel. If there is "war," then, it must be against certain riotous, criminal barbarians, who have either overthrown the Chinese Government, with which we are in treaty relations, or have temporarily so paralyzed it that it cannot prevent or punish an outbreak against foreigners. But military operations for the rescue or defence of our citizens prosecuted by us under such circumstances no more constitute war upon China than would the pursuit of Chinese pirates whom the Imperial Government were unable to suppress. The principle of action in such years ago in the Treaty of Wang-Hiya exempting our citizens in China from the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. "By at present takes two weeks and a half. that treaty," wrote CALEB CUSHING in 1844 to Mr. CALHOUN, "the laws of the Union follow its citizens, and its banner protects them, even within the domain of the Chinese Empire." Again, in 1847, Secretary BUCHANAN instructed Minister ALEXANDER

H. EVERETT as follows: "When an attack is threatened on a consulate or diplomatic agency in China. It is the duty of the officers in charge to give notice to the local authorities, and, in failure of adequate aid, su'h officers

and a hostile demonstration in the domain of over a year. This line between Stretensk extra-territorial police powers, not incom- and it will greatly shorten the time now patible with the continuance of technically peaceful relations with the Imperial Government itself.

And the principle is not affected, whether the force we send to the defence or for the rescue of our legation or consulates in China consists of a small squad of marines or of several regiments of soldiers.

The trouble with our correspondent in Boston and others who blame the Administration for not at once assuming the existence of a technical state of war in China rules, ideas and international precedents dealing with Great Britain, Russia, Germany or any Christian and civilized nation.

As to the decision of the United States Sureme Court which Mr. BREWER mentions, that has no necessary bearing on the present situation. He has been reading Justice GRIER's opinion in the case of the Amy Warwick and two other vessels seized early in our blockade of the Southern ports during the Civil War. Justice GRIER said:

"A state of actual war may exist without any formal declaration of it by eisher party; and this is true of both a civil and a foreign war

That is a generally recognized principle and it is unquestionably true; but it does not follow that we are now at war with China.

Among the tests applied by the United determining the existence of an actual Southern States were the facts that both parties recognized the ordinary belligerent rights; that hostile operations were "properly conducted according to the humane regulations of public law;" and that it was no loose unorganized insurrection, having no defined boundary or possession.

The State Department's view of the question is the only sound or tenable one, as the case now stands.

Our Ship Canal From the Lakes.

The report of the Deep Waterways Commission printed recently in THE SUN shows the practicability of the construction of a channel for ocean-going ships from the interior of the country to the seaboard.

The commission, which is composed of experts of the highest ability and character, was appointed by the National Government in 1897 to examine the available routes for deep water communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic. It now recommends the construction of a waterway through the Hudson River, the Mohawk Valley and Lakes Ontario and Erie. Two waterways are suggested, one of twenty-one feet and the other of thirty feet in depth. The estimated cost of the former is, in round numbers, \$206,000,000 and of the latter \$326,-000,000. Through the thirty-foot waterway vessels of the largest size could pass.

There is as little doubt that this waterway would be of immense value and that it ought to be a national undertaking, as there is that it is mechanically feasible. Millions of dollars have been spent in the improvement of other water channels from the sea to the grain-producing centres of the West and Northwest and while there is no dispute that the money has been well and wisely laid out, there ought to be just as little question that far greater value will attach to the convia the Great Lakes and the Hudson, such as is here proposed.

Clearly, the benefits of such an important undertaking would accrue to the whole country; they would not be gathered by any particular part of it. The especial advantage of it to our own State as containing that part of the proposed route on which the greatest amount of construction would be required, would be comparatively inconsiderable, for when the waterway was completed, our own city would be merely a station on a great river between Liverpool and Duluth. If any part of the country received in any degree more profit from the waterway than any other part, it would be the territory in which the great grain fields of the land are located.

At all events, the report of the commission emphasizes the fact that so vast a project and one of such general usefulness to the nation as a whole ought not to be undertaken by New York alone. And no one who considers the dawning glory of our country as a manufacturing, exporting and trading nation can for an instant doubt that. next to the construction of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus, will be the building of a deep waterway channel from the Great Lakes to the seaboard.

The New Route to the Orient.

It was recently announced that the building of the Trans-Siberian Railroad had recently reached Stretensk, east of Lake Baikal, and that Europe was at last connected with Vladivostok by a steam route across Asia, as passenger boats are plying on the Schilka and the Amur rivers between Stretensk and the railroad near the Pacific that connects with Vladivostok. The Journal as it now exists and the facilities it is offer-

ing to travellers. The Trans-Siberian Railroad begins at in Siberia connected with the Russian railroad system. The distance between Tcheliabinsk and the east end of the line at Stretensk is 2,780 miles. The journey is made by rail except for forty miles where the trains are carried by ferry across Lake Baikal. At Stretensk passengers and freight are transferred to steamers and descend the Schilka and Amur for 1,430 miles to Khabarovsk, where they are again transferred to the cars for the remaining emergencies was first laid down nearly sixty distance of 475 miles to Vladivostok. The free trade. To bring out this point, the total distance between that city and

> Only one first class train a week is now running between Moscow and Irkutsk. the important city near Lake Baikal. This train has sleeping and dining cars, baths, and a library. It is not surpassed in luxury and comfort by any of the finest trains of Europe. Passengers beyond Irkutsk take an ordinary train, and it will probably be which take but a small fraction of British some time before the more luxurious train | exports. service is extended beyond Lake Baikal.

may take their defence in their own hands. The Chinese Government will afterward be held liable for ment hopes largely to reduce the time now preference which now amounts to 33 per any losses occurring from its neglect to give emdent required for this journey to the Pacific. A faster time schedule will be introduced this is of but trifling benefit to Great Britain. This right and duty to protect by armed as soon as the relaying of long stretches. He avers that the preference is a failure force in Chinese territory the lives and of the track with heavier rails is carried because, "in spite of it, British goods still property of our citizens there, in default of out. Grading for the track around the pay a higher average tax on entering Canada the disposition or the power on the part of southern end of Baikal, 156 miles, began than do American goods." That is because

necessary incidents of the imperfect civili- in the railroad. Then the East Chinese line, tation of the country with which we are which branches southward at Stretensk, fealing. What would constitute an invasion | will be completed, it is expected, in a little Amur and its tributary. The branch of the East China line that will end at Port Arthur and Dalny will be 648 miles long. When these lines are completed the Atlantic

Ocean will at last be joined to the Pacific by rail across Europe and Asia. The total length of the Trans-Siberian road with these branches in Manchuria will be 5,490 miles. The all-rail route from Havre through Paris. Berlin, and Moscow to Vladivostok will be 7,330 miles long. is that they attempt to apply the same ! It is expected that when the all-rail route is completed the journey from Paris or and definitions as would apply if we were London to Shanghai will be made in sixteen days and the price of a first class ticket will be only \$160. This journey now requires from thirty-four to thirty-six days, and the cost of a ticket from London or Paris is about \$400 The Russian officials expect that passengers will be transported from the Atlantic to the Pacific in ten days.

White and Edmunds. Mr. HORACE WHITE is one of the most resolute of the anti-imperialists, but he is too old a bird to be caught by the chaff in the Kansas City platform. "Writing it down that imperialism is the paramount issue does not make it so," says Mr. WHITE; the declaration for 16 to 1 is there just as it was in 1896." Exactly; and there are States Supreme Court in that very case in in the reaffirmed Chicago platform other issues the sinister character of which canstate of war" between the Northern and | not be obscured. Mr. WHITE declares that "it is not the silver plank altogether that I object to. BRYAN showed in the last campaign that he was permeated with all sorts of Populistic vagaries." There is the proposition for an income tax, still a part of the Democratic platform; and there is the plank against Government by injunction, a plank renewed both generally and specifically in should be enough of itself to prevent any adian producer. man of conservative instincts from voting for BRYAN.

Mr. WHITE has been fighting free silver for years. To a man of his habit of mind and his associations, the Democratic raid against property and the Federal courts must be immitigably hateful. Surely such a man may be depended on to do everything in his power to prevent the success of Mr. BRYAN, 16 to 1, the income tax and free riot. No; at present Mr. WHITE prefers to contribute indirectly to that success. He will not vote for BRYAN. He will not vote for McKin-LEY. He wants an anti-imperialist candidate whom he "can support consistently with the principles he has advocated in the past." For the sake of an issue, which he does not regard as "paramount." an issue which is, in fact, fictitious, he is willing to imperil or to sacrifice principles for which he has labored through his whole career.

The Hon. GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS. the best mind in the anti-imperialist coterie. has a better sense of proportion. He is not ready to give up everything else which the Republican party stands for simply because he doesn't agree with one Republican policy. He prefers McKinley to Bryan and therefore he will vote for McKINLEY. He sees that "another nomination would be, in effect, helping BRYAN." To this decision. we believe, all but the most fanatical Republican anti-imperialists will come.

Faint Hope for Canadian Preference in the British Market.

The Canadians who think that their breadstuffs ought to be admitted to the market of the United Kingdom on terms more favorable than those imposed on like commodities from the United States, Argentina and Russia have derived but little comfort from the recent meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London. The meeting was willing to recommend that a small ad valorem duty should be levied on imports throughout the Empire, the proceeds of which should be devoted to Imperial defence. Such a duty, of course, would give Colonial no preference over foreign breadstuffs. The Canadian proposal that Colonial breadstuffs should continue to be admitted to the United Kingdom duty free, while a duty should be imposed on corresponding products from foreign countries was voted down.

Since then a writer in the London Graphic has protested with vigor against the proposed concession of a preference to Colonial food staples or raw materials in the British market. "The trade and manufactures of Great Britain," he says, "constitute the very lifeblood of the Kingdom. To tax either food or raw materials would be to handicap our manufacturers in the keen and ever keener competition which they have to sustain against the manufacturers of the European Continent and of the United States." He dismisses with disdain the argument that the Colonies would in time be able to supply the United Kingdom with all the food and raw materials which it is obliged to import. That time, he evidently thinks, would be far distant, and, meanwhile. British manufacturers would have to pay higher prices for food and for imported materials, and would have to be subjected de Saint Pétersbourg gives some interesting | to all the costly worries of the custom house facts about this trans-continental route in order to add to the profits of Colonial producers.

The writer in the Graphic, speaking from the viewpoint of a free trader, contends Tcheliabinsk, a town well over the border | that the traffic with the Colonies forms but a small part of the commerce of the British Empire. Ostensibly, indeed, that traffic represents 33 per cent, of the whole commerce, but it is not to be inferred that England would derive a corresponding benefit, if her Colonies and dependencies should admit her products duty free. Why? Because with most of the dependencies, as, for instance, with India, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong and the West African Colonies, England already enjoys absolute or virtual exports of the United kingdom are ana-Teheliabinsk is 1,985 miles, and the journey lyzed. The analysis shows that foreign countries take 68 per cent, of the tota exports, the British East Indies, 13 per cent.; Australasia, 81/2 per cent.; Canada, 8 per cent., and all other British possessions, by per cent. Under the circumstances it seems improbable that the English people would enter upon a protective policy in order to gratify the food-producing Colonies

As to the preference given to British Within two years the Russian Govern- manufactures under the Canadian tariff, a cent, the writer in the Graphic insists that

tion, have never been renounced. They are riage will be reduced by filling this gap order that the Canadian manufacturer may have the advantage of cheap material. The preference granted to Great Britain is merely a rebate on the general tariff of the Dominion under which manufactured goods a civilized nation is in China the exercise of and Vladivostok will be 981 miles long are heavily taxed, while raw material enters free. As British goods are, for the most required for the steamboat journey on the part, manufactured, whereas American commodities imported into Canada consist, to a large extent, of raw materials, the practical benefit of the preference given to Great Britain is but small. It is true, as the Toronto Globe points out, that, since 1896, the value of the exports from Great Britain has increased by about 22 per cent., while the value of the imports from the United States has increased by only 17 per cent. It is, nevertheless, true that the importation of manufactures alone from the United States into Canada amounted in 1899 to \$48,645,000, a sum which exceeded in value the manufactures imported in the same year from Great Britain by \$11,-500,000.

These figures are the more remarkable because in that year the farmers of Canada were able to sell to the United States only the comparatively insignificant amount of \$5,778,000 in agricultural products. Owing to the operation of the free list in the Dominion tariff. Canada's trade with Great Britain consists principally of exports, while, in her trade with the United States, imports greatly preponderate. Thus, in 1899, the Dominion's trade with the United Kingdom showed a balance favorable to Canada of \$62,141,000, whereas her trade with the United States showed a balance of \$56,-509,000 in favor of this country. The figures mean that, with the proceeds of the sales made to Great Britain, the Canadians bought supplies from the United States.

The Dominion will never obtain a preference for her foodstuffs and raw materials in the markets of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, if she were politically incorporated with the great American Republic, all her natural products would be admitted duty free to the markets of the United States. It is only a question of time when the significance of these truths will be the new platform. This attack on the courts | brought home to the mind of every Can-

Imperialism and Coercion.

No exact definition of "imperialism' has appeared. Indeed, anti-imperialists cannot afford to define it clearly. The unknown is the essence of this bugaboo. But the Democratic platform gives an instance or illustration of "imperialism:"

"To impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic."

So the United States adopted the methods of imperialism when they forced the seceding Southern States to return to the Union and remain in it. Now the United States are forcing a single rebel tribe in the Philippines to recognize the sovereignty of the United States and to accept such a form of government as Congress may determine for territory legally brought beneath its jurisdiction. Meanwhile, the beginnings of municipal self-government in the Philippines have been made.

The Democratic party, the strength of which is in the South, is horrifled by the criminal aggression" of the United States in the Philippines. Forty years ago the word was "coercion." Could the Federal Government coerce "sovereign" States? It did; and it will coerce rebels in the Philippines.

If this be imperialism the Democrats may make the most of it they can; and little enough that will be.

The Populists of Delight, Neb., have highly resolved that the nomination of the Hon. ADLA E. STEVENSON "was an insult to the Populist party, and they ask the Populist National Committee to remove BRYAN's name from the Populist ticket." The friends of the Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW of South Dakota are afraid that that statesman's chances of realection to the Senate have been killed by the refusal of the Kansas City Convention to nominate TOWNE. Sad days for Populists; but the disappointed may fly to BARKER and DONNELLY.

The Preston County Journal of Kingwood, West Virginia, adds considerably to our yet too slender stock of facts concerning the mysterious NAT WARD FITZ GERALD the poet of the Parkersburg Convention. Beginning with his appearance at the national capital several years ago in the alleged interest of the old soldiers his various occupations have been these:

Manager of a pension bureau at Washington Proprietor of a restaurant, with waiter girls in doomers, in Nassau street. New York. Promoter of a summer hotel enterprise at Terra

Alta, West Virginia. Hotel burned; insured. Elocu ionist. Lecturer on phrenology. Magic lantern exhibitor.

Christian Scientist. Populist candidate for Governor of West Virginia. Prohibitionist agitator. Democratic convention poet

But where did NAT WARD FITZ GERALD originate, and what were the earlier activities of his protean career? The Preston County Journal confesses its ignorance. It is not even known yet what State can claim the honor of his

In a transport of enthusiasm the Hon. John McCarthy, the Silver Undertaker of Syracuse telegraphs to Col. BRYAN that 'Whe country is saved." At least Silver and the Silver Underaker have triumphed; and henceforth th United States mails will not only groan but roar under the burden of McCarthy pamphets. Mr. McCarthy is the private watchmar of Sixteen to One just as JOE BAILEY is of the

The Hon. Mose WETMORE of St. Louis tells Col. Buyan that "we are all of us all right and the country is all right." By way of showing that he is all right, Col. Moss has drawn a fat check to the credit of the Democratic campaign fund; a preliminary "thank offering," he explains. His formal contribution will be made later. By selling out to the Tobacco Trust and by running an independent concern in opposition to that Trust, the Colonel is running over with wealth. No wonder he thinks that the country is all right. The Trusts view him with alarm; and no matter what the Democratic party says, he inows that the Trusts have been a good thing

I am reasonably satisfied with the action of tonvention - The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL. Reasonably satisfied with unreason. HILL is an easy man to please.

London will have another object lesson in what American enterprise and skill in organiration can do, when applied to religious work, in | sation to keep a concubine." the first "World's Convention of Christian Endeavorers" that will assemble there on Thursday next, at which, it is expected, 40,000 persons will be present. It follows the great temonstration made last summer by the convention of the Women's Christian Temperance

The movement began only nineteen years ago. in the attempt made by the Rev. FRANCIS E. CLARK at the Williston Congregational Church of Portland, Me., to bring home to the young people of his congregation their individual duties as Christians. He was successful in his experiment, and described what had been done

the Chinese Government to afford protec- last fall and the time now consumed in fer- most raw products are admitted free, in ment has spread like wildfire throughout the EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA. AN ALLIANCE WITH SWITZERLAND? evangelical churches, so that the organization numbers 56,754 societies and nearly three and a half million members. Like other successful American ideas it has been taken up by the British nonconformist churches, and will doubtiess be extended still further through this year's convention.

> In the Democratic National Convention the Hon. HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY made this confession without shame: "In the election of 1896 the State of Mississippi,

of them to WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN." And Mr. Money and other Southern Democrats prate about the wickedness of government without the consent of the governed!

rosters of three Regular regiments, which show some interesting acts about the short supply of officers. In the Second Cavalry, stationed in Cuba, there were in June twenty-one officers present, twenty-one on detached service, one officer on leave, one sick; and there were three vacancies. The Eleventh Infantry, in the Philippines, had, on May 15, twenty-eight officers present, sixteen on detached service, two on leave; and there were two vacancies among the Second Lieutenants. The Twelfth Infantry, also in the Philippines, somewhat earlier in May had twenty-six officers present, eight on detached service, five on leave, and had four vacancies in its roster. All three regiments were on active service.

Few persons have the patience to read the inated candidates for Vice-President. Great thoughts are hidden in those masterpieces. Thus the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, on be half of the Hon. CHARLES ABGENTUM TOWNE showed the usual indications of acute emotional Bryanity:

"We are performing a sacred duty here to-day, and as God's benediction was almost heard spoken aloud n our deliberations on yesterday, so I believe that His blessing will be upon our deliberations now.

Mr. DUNPHY of Idaho told the convention that if it nominated the Hon Haw Lawis on the eye of Nov. 6 the wires from the silver golden West will be freighted with tidings announcing a triumphant result." The Hon GEORGE C. COCPER of Wisconsin, speaking for Mr. Towns, indulged in these imaginative sta-

"The Republican press, my friends, says that we have killed in the Philippine Islands 10,000 Filipino That means 10,000 widows in tears. That means, my friends, 40,000 children left fatherless.

The Hon. MICHAEL ANGELO DOUGHERTY of Ohio nominated the Hon. ABRAHAM W. PATRICK of that State and flamed tremendously against imperialism:

"The people of Ohio are against the colonial system of a JULIUS CESAR, against the conquest and subjugation of a Napoleon Bonaparte, against the expansion of a WILLIAM MCKINLRY, an expansion accomplished with fire and sword in all the hor-Fors of an unjust and unholy war, written in the slood and butchery and slaughter of GoD's created

These speeches or an anthology of them ought o be published for the joy of the world in general and of the authors in particular.

Some enemies of the Hon. WEB DAVIS have revived the story that when he was a candidate for Mayor of Kansas City he shot a bullet through his own hat for the purpose of exciting popular sympathy. We trust not the tale. The Hon, WEB DAVIS is not the man to mutilate so essential a part of his intellectual and elocutionery outfit as his hat. Let the Brennings move ment whirl unchecked.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

Lord Roberts's despatch of Sunday's date disposes of the reports that the country west of Pretoria was clear of the enemy, and that the Transvaal commandos were melting away. Rusenburg appears to have been saved only by the timely arrival from Zeerust of reenforcements consisting of Hussars and the corps of Australian Bushmen. The Boer force was evidently a small one, as Lord Roberts speaks of fighting east of Pretoria Middelburg road on Friday and Saturday does not seem to have been very severe. as there were no British killed and but a few wounded. The Boers, however, are reported to have been driven to the east of Bronkhorst Spruit, some thirty-two miles from Pretoria. The object of the British movement against this part of Gen. Botha's force was to cover the railway communications with Johannesburg, which were threatened for the

third time by the Boers. The later attack in force made by the Boers at Rietfontein twenty miles from Pretoria, re ported by Lord Roberts as having been reulsed, would go to show that their previous

The movement of the Free Staters under Gen. de Wet with President Steyn to Fouriesburg, a very strong position about fifteen miles north of Ficksburg, which Lord Roberts reports to have taken place six days ago, was probably connected with the recent night attack on the latter place, which failed. The country in that part of the Free State is mountainous and well fitted to serve as a base of operations for a guerrilla warfare so long as the burghers' ammunition lasts. The latest report, however, from Lord Roberts appears to indicate that some of the leaders in the Free Staters' resistance have given up the struggle, as the State Scoretary, Attorney and one member of the Council have surrendered after having failed to persuade President Steyn to make a general submission. This will no doubt exercise considerable influence on the rest of

the Free Staters under arms. The British casualties since the outbreak of of the war to June 23 are estimated at 53,276 of all ranks, excluding prisoners released, and in cluding those engaged in the auxiliary services as well as the fighting men. The casualties during June averaged one hundred a day, of which forty were deaths from enteric and other

Capsizing of the Swallow Rod.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE Sun of this morning has a sensational account of the "spill" which Mr. O'Donnell Iselin and I had in the "swallow" Rod. As it has caused much worry to our friends, I must beg you to state the facts about the matter as soon as

Mr. (selin and I were trying a new bon Mr. iselin and I were trying a new boat which we built and rigged ourselves. We went out expecting a spill and got it. We were dressed in our bathing suits. Our boat turned over, her mast struck buttom and shestayed as if anchored. Two sailors from the Eurybia took us to their ship and we stayed there until took us to their ship and we stayed there until the equall was over, when we righted our vessel and with the assistance of mally kind friends towed her to her moreines where she lies now, none the worse for her wetting. The whole affair was such as may be seen any summer day on Eche Bay. As for Mr. iselin—who by the way is an expert swimmer—he is none the worse for his spill although we both regret the notoriery thrust upon us.

RALPH G. LAW

RALPH G. LAW. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a review of Dr. Lindsay's "Martin Lither" in The Sun of Sunday, July 8, it is said of Luther's permission to Philip of He ise to have two wives at the same time, that "he declared truly enough that, had he [Philip] been a Romanist he could have easily got a dispen-

This statement is untrue. HENRY A. BRANN, D. D. Rector of St. Agnes's Church, N. Y. NEW YORK, June 8.

The Kansas City Platform Condensed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: A suggestion merely for a Democratic slogan: Sixteen to one! Pull down the flag!" Both principles being equally rotten, it matter little to which the choice of position is assigned.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The interesting facts concerning Methodism in New York city published in THE SUN on July 7 were derived from the Christian City.

Sir Martin Conway arrived in this country on Wednesday on hi . way to South America to resume his explorations among the Cordilleras. He will go to Lake Titacaca, and his purpose is to make a triangulation and plane-table survey of the east rn part of the Cordillera Real in Bolivia, such as he made of the western part of this range in 1898. The Cordillera Real is the backbone of Bolivia. To the east these great mountains fall very rapidly to a low, hilly country and the fertile valleys which send their waters to the Beni tributary of the Amazon. with 1,000 election precincts, gave every single one Conway saw very little of this side of the range during his work in 1898, and it is thither he is now returning. There is no more fruitful field of exploration than the Cordilleras of South America, and no man is better qualified to make additions of permanent value to our knowledge The Army and Navy Journal publishes the of these still unsurveyed mountain regions than the explorer who won his well-deserved ame among the Himulayas and the Alps of Spitz-

bergen There is now more room for the pioneer ex plorer in South America than in Central Africa. Fairly satisfactory exploration has been made along the great river cours's, but immense areas, often densely clad with forest, which lie between the rivers are still almost unknown. Systematic exploration remains to be made of nearly the whole range of the Andes. There are large opportunities for unofficial explorers, who are ambitious to win laureis in geographical work, to carry out such excellent surveys as those made by Whymper in the region of the Chimborage and by Conway on the west side of the Cordillera Real. Though so much remains to be done the ex-

ploration of the Audes has been rapidly ad-

the long dispute between Chili and Argentina

vancing in the past few years. One result of

now happily settled, has given the greatest satsfaction to geographers. No mountain exploration and surveys outside of Europe and the parts of our own Cordilleras mapped by the Geological Survey have been more thorough than that which Chill and Argentina carried on in the seven years ending in 1898. The resulting maps of the Andean region between Cape Horn and the thirty-ninth parallel are modelled on accurate surveying and minute information They have clearly revealed a wholly unknown region and have made the best man sheets of those parts of South America, published five years ago, valueless in the light of the later discoverie. Don Francisco Moreno, the most active agent in this work, explored the eastern slopes of the Patagonian Andes, discovered numerous Alpine lakes, and surveyed the lofty region of the Puna of Atacama. Second only in importance to these surveys in the southern Cordilleras are the explorations of the three survey parties of our Intercontinental Railway Commission which accomplished a large amout of valuable geographical work between 1890 and 1893 from the northern part of Central America to Lake Titicaca. Its maps and profiles, over 300 in number, published in sumptuous style by our Government, are not tracings of other maps, but original productions, and contain a great deal of new material with which to improve the mapping of the western part of South America. These larger labors have been supplemented to an important extent by Carl Sapper's years o exploration among the mountains of Central America and the work of Stubel, Peter and Dr. Wolf in the highlands of Ecuador. If the work of the next ten years is as rich in results as that of the past decade there is doubt that the intri cate mountain regions in Central and South America will become very well known.

Conway has already shown in South America as well as in the Himalayas and Spitzberger how much may be done by a single keen and instructed observer. His map of the western part of the Cordillera Real is a fine work. It includes the highest portion of the range, is based upon careful triangulation and contains many details filled in by means of plane-table sketches. He will now undertake the same work for the eastern part of the range and thus supply all the material needed for the general mapping of a conspicuous portion of the Cor-It will be recalled that on this fourney he at-

tempted the ascent of Mount Sarmiento in Terra del Fuego, a remarkable feat, and the first effort ever made to explore the mountains America. He was surprised to find how splendid are the mountains of Terra del Fuego which culminate in Sarmiento. They are not very high, reckoned from sea level, for Sarmiento i only a little over 7,000 feet, but they are unusu ally fine in form and are draped by magnificent glaciers. He found the ascent of Sarmiento much more difficult than that of Mont Blanc, though the summit of the French mountain is nearly 16,000 feet above sea level. But the actual height of mountain, as neasured from the sea, is not a true test of its size. Mount Sorata, for example, really begins at 13,000 feet above the sea, for all that s below it possesses in common with the great table land on which it stands. Mont Blanc practically a mountain not more than 16,00 feet high, for the base from which the mountain begins is nearly 6,000 feet above the sea. But Sarmiento rises from very near the sec level, its 7,000 feet of height are all difficult o ascent and its snowy mass is larger than that of

NO RETURN FOR CANADA.

Great Britain Will Accept the Increase Preferential Duties Without Compensation. TORONTO, Ont., July 9.- Canada increased of July 1 the preferential duty on British goods from one-fourth to one-third as against American and other imports. This preference would, it was thought by many, lead Great Britain to give Canada some substantial return. Not a few Canadians hoped Great Britain would impose a small duty on foreign breadstuffs and allow those from the colonie free entry. To-day the Globe, the Dominion Government organ, prints this special London cable despatch, which will effectually dispel such ideas:

"It is reported on good authority that Lord Salisbury, who was requested to receive delegates appointed from the Congress of Chambers of Commerce to urge the desirability of the appointment of a commission to study the question of imperial trade, has stated that he had heard no reason for a favorable decision. Under the circumstances, the report adds, Mr. Chamberiain had no alternative but to follow suit."

Institute of Instruction in Session.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9. The American Institute of Instruction resumed work this morning. The members are being generously entertained by the city authorities. A paper by Charles B. of the city authorities. A paper by Charles B. Gilbert, Superintendent of Schools at Newark, N. J., was read on his behalf, and papers w re read by O. H. Lang, editor of the School Journal. New York city, and Andrew W. Edson, Assistant Superintendent in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, New York city.

Kilts Too Much for the Canaries

From the London Daily Mail. From the London Daily Mail.

An officer of a Highland regiment arrayed in a kilt created a sensation in Las Palmas recently and narrowly escaped arrest for being improperly attired. He had landed from the transport Lake Eric, and on the promenade and in the hotels the unusual sight of a "manpetticoat" caused a flutter among the ladies.

"Girls turned their heads away on seeing him pass, says the hit Telegrato of Las Palmas, and screamed as if they had seen a possionous reptile. We noticed that certain ones amused themselves with an insane curiosity as to his Scotch stockings."

After describing the Highlander as wearing a gament which, "from the waist down, we was a kind of ion clo b that exposed half his thigh," the kl Telegrato courts the Fowa Council for allowing any one to appear in such neil for allowing any one to appear in such

Goa Ruled With Francis Xavier's Staff. From the Tablet.

A very striking ceremony was performed the other day when the Viceroy of Goa took the oath of office. Convent of Bom Jesus and there, at the altar of St.

Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, he exclanged batons with the saint. The saint of St. changed batons with the saint. The Viceroy placed in the hands of the saint's image the baton delivered | said he did not think Sir Robe t Peet should have a to him by the Legislative Council, and took as his council to him by the Legislative Council, and took as his farthing of the money and in rejecting the application, own the baton which is on the image over the altar. The ceremony of investiture is described as being thought that Sir Robert would ever get a sixpence of The ceremony of investiture is described as being grand and impressive, as is usual in Portuguese terri-

A Swiss Paper Suggests That Switzerland Be-

come a State of the Union. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Consul-General Guenther at Frankfort writes the State Department that, according to the Swiss press, the protective tariffs of European countries excude the products of Switzerland, whose industries find support only in free trade England. The proposition, mooted in some quarters, to create a tariff between Great Britain and her colonies, is regarded with apprehension. Such action, it is said, would involve Switzerland in industrial ruin. Statesmen are inclined to seek for an alliance of Switzerland with some foreign country. The Allgemeine Schwei-zer Zeitung suggests the United States. It

ger Zeitung suggests the United States. It says:

In spite of dark sides which are also found there, the United States is full of the air of freedom. Switzerland would lose nothing if she should become a State of the United States of America. It is a well-known fact that several States of the American Union are much more independent than the several Cantons of Switzerland, and our country, by such an alliance, would sacrifice none of her liberties. All she would have to do would be to send her representatives to Washington. Economically and politically she would gain everything. It remains to be seen what the Americans would say about an alliance with Switzerland. For a long time they have tried to gain a foothold in Europe. Every citizen of Switzerland who has the welfare of his country at heart should ponder this alliance."

MULES MAY BE FOR CHINA.

Speculations as to the Destination of British Shipments From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9 .- Capt. Stephen A. Collyer passed through New Orleans to-day from Jamaica on his way to Victoria, B. C., under orders from the British War Office to take command of a regiment of British volunteers that will be sent from Victoria to China Last week six vessels left New Orleans with ast week six vessels left new Orleans with 6,300 mules. These were the heaviest shipments of mules made since the beginning of the traffic. The shipments this week will be even larger and each ship will carry twice as much feed as has heretofore been taken on trips to Cape Town. This has led to the very general belief that the later cargoes are destined, not for South Africa, but for China. The steamship company increases is offering more steamship company, moreover, is offering more liberal inducements to the muleteers. Nearly all the recent muleteers shipped have been from Chicago and the West and they have been given to understand that their destination may be China instead of South Africa.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION.

Schools in the New American Poss Discussed at Charleston. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9 .- The most impor-

tant event connected with the annual convention of the National Educational Association to-day was the meeting of the National Council of Education. Superintendent of Schools Aaron Grove of Denver read a paper on "Education in Our New Possessions." He advocated the appointment of a commission to take charge of the work in association with the War Depart-

ment.

The National Conference of Religious Education held its final session to-day. Dr. F. B. Palmer of the New York State Normal School read a paper on "The Principles of Bible Study." The convention proper does not open until to-morrow. It will last three days. Thus far the attendance has been light. At the opening of the convention to-morrow the delegates will be welcomed by Gov. McSweeney of South Carolina. The annual address of President Corson will be read. will be read

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN.

Public Playgrounds, Too-Swimming Taught at Recreation Piers. From now on for six weeks the vacation schools and playgrounds will be open to the children who every year make use of the summer opportunities for study and recreation thus meropportunities for study and recreation thus afforded. The vacation schools will be open every day except Saturday and Sunday and the playgrounds every day but Sunday. The registration for the school courses have been very large. About four hundred teachers are ready for the work, which will be under Assistant Superintendent Meleney. Instruction will be given in swimming at the recreation piers. Public schools Nos. 1, 2, 20, 42, 92, 96, 107, 137, 147 and 160 will be open as vacation schools and playgrounds. Nos. 1, 2, 20, 42, 92, 96, 107, 137, 147 and 160 will be open as vacation schools and playgrounds. Nos. 16, 30, 32, 33, 43, 49, 51, 80, 82, 86, 105, 118, 120, 121, 131, 135, 141, 151, 158 and 159 will be open as playgrounds alone. The sum of \$32,000 has been set aside for the expenses of conducting the schools and playgrounds.

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Experts Inspect Our Parks. Prof. C. S. Sargent of Harvard, Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell and President William H Canby of the Wilmington Park Department. together with Edward Hageman Hall and Col Henry W. Sackett of this city, who constitute Henry W. Sackett of this city, who constitute the Commission of Investigation of the Trustees of Science and Historic Places and Objects spent Saturday in inspecting Central and Riverside parks. They were received by Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board, in the absence of President Clausen, and made a tour through both parks in company with Landscape Gardener Rose and Secretary Holly. The visit will be followed by more detailed investigation later.

Brooklyn Naval Reserves to Have an Armory. The members of the Brooklyn Naval Battalion were much pleased to learn yesterday that the Armory Board had authorized the expenditure of \$00,00 for the construction of an armory for their use on the Bay Ridge shore between Fortythird and Forth-fourth streets.

Greek Fellowship for Columbia. A fellowship in Greek has been endowed at

Columbia University to be open to graduate students in Barnard College. The name of the donor was not made public. The fellowship will carry with it an annual stipend for the holder of \$500. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

"Quo Vadis" has smitten Mascagni, the composer, and he announces that he will make it into an opera with an Italian libretto Paintings by the Berbason school are likely to be ome scarce owing to the death of M. Trouillebert,

who used to supply them to the market. He painted "Corots" and "Diazes" which it was almost impossible to tell from the genuine pictures. Germany has given up the Reaumur thermometer. and after Jan. 1, 1901, will use only the Centi grade. In the Reaumur the division between the reczing and the boiling point is into 80 degrees, in

the Centigrade it is into 100 degrees. Queen Victoria's gold cup. a present to the city of Dublin to commemorate her recent visit to Irelandhas been handed over to the Dublin corporation. It is rak shared, weighs 160 ounces and is 2 feet 3 inches in height with a circumference at the rim of 3 feet. It stands on a pedestal of black marble inlaid with gold, with the royal arms on one face and those

of the corporation of Dublin on another. Prince Oukthomsky sent his celebrated collections f bronze Mongol idols to the Russian Asiatic section of the Paris exhibition. They remained on view for a time, but some of the figures shocked even Paris ideas of decency and complaints began to come in. Hav-ing been accepted, the exhibit could not very well be returned, so the officials picked out the worst speci-mens, packed them in a box of Asiatic appearance and have placed this in a coaspleuous position with

the label, "Mongel Idols." Victor Hugo seems to have monopolized the "art of being a grand father," for his grandchildren are making wretched parents. Jeanne liugo, after divorcing Léon Daudet and marrying Dr. Charcot's son is now fighting her former hasband in the courts for the control of their son. The child was left to the mother by the divorce court, and she is bringing him up, she avers, according to victor flugo's ideas, that is without religious training. The father insists that b cause the pateron grandfather. Alphonse-Daudet, professed to be a Catholle, the child must be brought up in that religion. The case has all the appearance of sacrideing the child and exploiting the literary reputation of the grandparents in order to secure further unsavory notoricity for the parties to the

the mire the most honored name in England. He has just pleaded guilty to publishing a disgraceful tibel on his brother in-law and has been foiled in a caddish attempt to play a sharp trick on his own child. The order permitting the sale of the Peci heirlooms was obtained from the court chiefly on the ground that by his misconduct his wife and infant son had been left piled to the Court of Appeal to have \$5,000 a year from the income paid to himself. Lord Justice Smith the money he would never have made the end